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POETRY.

[Selected for the Watchman.]

THE SOUL'S FAREWELL.

It must be so, poor, failing, mortal thing!
And now we part, thou pallid form of clay,
Thy hold is broke—I can unfold my wings—
And from the dust the spirit must away!

As thou at night, hast thrown thy vesture by
Tired with the day, to seek thy wonted rest,
Fatigued with time's vain round, 'tis thus that I
Of the frail covering myself divest.

Thou hast—while conversing on this theme you'll
He will we've sigh'd and struggl'd to be free—
How I have long'd to drop my earthly load,
And thou to rest thee from thy toil and pain.

Then He who severs our mysterious tie
In a kind sigh, granting each of thee
He'll seal thy spirit dying up and unclosing eye,
And stamp thy brow with everlasting peace.

When thou hast lost the beauty that I gave,
And life's gay scenes no more will give thee place,
Thou may'st retire within the secret grave,
Where none shall look upon thine altered face.

But I am summoned to the eternal throne
To meet the presence of the King most High;
I go to stand unshrouded and alone,
Full in the light of God's all searching eye.

There must the doubts which we together wrought
Be all remembered—each a witness make;
The thoughts and actions and the secret thought,
Before the silent sentence be pronounced.

Lo! I behold the seraph throng descend
To call me up where I must meet thee well!
Away, vain fears, the Judge will be my friend,
If in my Father's calling—dear clay, farewell!—H. F. G.

SIGNS OF RAIN.

Forty reasons for not accepting the invitation of a friend to dine with him.

1. The hollow winds begin to blow,
2. The clouds look black, the grass is low;
3. The soot falls down, the spinnets sneeze,
4. And spiders from their cobwebs peep:
5. Last night the sun went pale to bed,
6. The moon in halos hid her head;
7. The lowing shepherd heaves a sigh,
8. For see a rainbow spans the sky:
9. The wife at ease, the ditches smell,
10. Close is the pink-eyed pimpernel.
11. Hark, how the chairs and tables crack,
12. Old Betty's joints are on the rack;
13. Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry,
14. The distant hills are seeming nigh.
15. How restless are the snorting swine,
16. The busy flies disturb the kine;
17. Low o'er the grass the swallow wings,
18. The cricket, too, how sharp she sings,
19. Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
20. Sits wiping o'er her whiskered jaws.
21. Turn' the clear stream the fishes rise,
22. And nimbly catch the incumbent flies.
23. The glow worms, now, shine out and bright,
24. Hence I the dowy dell last night.
25. At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
26. Hopping and crawling o'er the green:
27. The whirling wind the dust obeys,
28. And in the rapid eddy plays;
29. The frog has changed his yellow vest,
30. And in a russet coat is dressed:
31. Though June, the air is cold and still,
32. The mallow-black bird's voice is shrill.
33. My dog, so altered is his taste,
34. Quits mutton bones on grass to feast:
35. And see you rooks, how odd their flight,
36. They imitate the gliding kite,
37. And seem precipitate to fall,
38. As if they felt the piercing ball.
39. 'Twill surely rain, I see with sorrow;
40. Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow.—Dr. Jenner.

GOV. JENISON'S ADDRESS.

Concluded.

During the next period of ten years, bringing us to 1830, the agriculture of the county appears to have been in a transition state. The war in Europe had ceased. The nations of the earth were at peace. Thousands had returned to the peaceful art of agriculture. New York had consummated the great work of the age; as it was then considered, and her rivals, Pennsylvania and Maryland, had made great progress in opening to the interior a market on the seaboard. An immense territory of the most fertile character, and favorable to the growth of grain, was enabled to bring the surplus of her abundant crops to compete with ours in market. The consequence was, that flour which had borne an average price for ten years, from 1800 to 1810, of eight dollars and twenty-eight cents the barrel, and from 1810 to 1820 of nine dollars and seventy-six cents the barrel, from 1820 to 1830 came down to the average of five dollars and seventy-one cents the barrel. From 1830 to 1840 the average price was raised to six dollars and fifty-four cents. This rise was caused by the short crops of 1836 and 1837, calling for immense importations to supply the country, and raising the price to more than ten dollars the barrel, for those years. Since 1840 it has fallen to an average, for the last five years, of four dollars and seventy three cents the barrel.* This has doubtless exercised an influence on the agriculture of the county.

While some of the farmers had, as a main business of the farm, embarked in rearing cattle, and others in increasing their sheep, many had not abandoned the idea, that wheat might still be a staple product of the county for exportation. They still persisted in the business, notwithstanding the increasing failures in the crop, caused by the exhaustion of the soil, ravages of the Hessian fly, spring killing, blight or rust. But in 1827 or 1828 an enemy to the wheat crops appeared, which baffled all the efforts of the farmer to evade. The insect commonly but improperly called the weevil,—that name belonging to an insect that preys on the wheat after it is fully ripened and harvested. The insect alluded to is a small orange colored maggot, and commits its depredations on the berry while in the milky state, leaving the head, and almost entirely disappearing from the grain when ripe. By a late writer in the Cultivator it is called the wheat midge, [*Cecidomyia tritica.*] As early as 1829 its ravages had increased, so that in some towns of the county scarcely a field escaped. Straw promising a heavy yield, would not, in many instances, pay for the labor of harvesting. The injury had become so general and so certain, that the sowing of winter wheat nearly ceased. A few farmers, with laudable perseverance, continued to sow a little winter, but more spring wheat, varying the time of sowing, with the view of escaping the insect, by getting the crop to ripen out of its season.

It has been observed, that the winter wheat, which comes forward and ripens early, and the spring wheat, sown as late as the 20th of May, on the western border of the county, usually escaped its ravages, while the later winter and earlier spring wheat has been much injured.

I am not aware that any thing of the history of the insect was known, before it was discovered, in Washington County, N. Y., or Rutland County, Vt. For two or three years past it has done comparatively little damage in this vicinity, while I learn it is spreading to the North and West. From the slow progress it has made for sixteen or seventeen years, since it was first noticed, the presumption is strong, that it had a footing among us for years before. However that may be, it is clearly an object to the farmer to obtain a perfect knowledge of its history and habits, as preliminary to avoiding its destructive operations. It appears the most formidable enemy the wheat grower has ever had to contend with in this climate.

When the wheat crop failed, those engaged in that business had to resort to some other branch of farming. The tenacious quality of much of the soil of the county forbade the cultivation of hoed crops and the raising of pork as a substitute. I have before remarked, that the merino sheep had been spread through the county with wonderful rapidity. Indeed, so rapidly was the character of flocks changed, that as early as 1824, in many towns of the county a considerable flock of native sheep could not be found; every person raising wool for sale having, to a greater or less extent, improved the quality and consequently improved the price of his wool. The increase of sheep was to some extent retarded by the low prices obtained for wool for several years previous to 1829. The tariff laws of 1816 and 1824 failed to give such protection to the manufacturer of wool as to encourage a vigorous prosecution of the business. Many manufactories, established during the war, and immediately thereafter, were compelled to suspend operations. With the inadequate protection afforded by those laws, they could not compete with the imported fabric, produced by the cheaper labor, greater skill, and more perfect machinery, of foreign countries. Consequently the price of wool was reduced to its value for exportation.

The tariff law of 1828 was eminently protective in its character. Its provisions embraced protection to almost every branch of labor in the country. Wool, which under the law of 1816 had been subject to a duty of 15 per cent., which on wool costing more than ten cents per pound was raised in 1824 to 30 per cent., was by this act effectually protected by a duty of four cents per pound, and an *ad valorem* duty on all wool costing more than eight cents per pound, at the port from whence imported, of 40 per cent., to which was to be added an increase of 5 per cent. a year, until in June 1830, it reached 50 per cent.

In 1832 the tariff of 1828 was modified, and among the reductions, the ad valorem duty on wool was reduced to 40 per cent. And by the compromise act of 1833 a further reduction was made on the 1st of January 1834 of one tenth of the excess of duty over 20 per cent.—on the 1st of January 1836, another tenth,—on the 1st of January 1838, another tenth,—on the 1st of January 1840, another tenth,—making four tenths in eight years; and on the first of January 1842, three tenths,—and on the 1st of July following, three tenths, reducing it, at the time last named, to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. All manufactures of wool and other articles were in like manner subjected to the levelling process, six tenths of which was thrown into the first half of the year 1842. Of the disastrous effects of this measure I need not speak. They are too recent and too fresh in the recollection of all to need recapitulation.

The Congress of 1842 passed a tariff bill, again affording reasonable protection to this, among the other branches of American labor, which between the firmness of one House and the fears of the other, of the Congress of 1844, we are yet permitted to enjoy.

To return from this digression:—The increased prices obtained for wool, and the avidity with which it was sought in market, after the passage of the tariff act of 1828, pointed to that business as more lucrative than any other. A majority of the farmers eagerly engaged in increasing their flocks of sheep. The result has been, that Addison county had, in 1840, in proportion either to territory or population, a greater number of sheep, and produced more wool, than any other county in the United States. To show the truth of this remark, I refer to facts drawn from the statistical tables accompanying the census returns of 1840, and from other sources.

There are nine States which had more than one sheep to each inhabitant, to wit:—Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maine, Kentucky, Connecticut and Ohio, with a fraction more than one; New Hampshire and New York had about two and one-fourth, and Vermont more than five and three-fourths, to each inhabitant. Should territory be regarded, Vermont will be found to have 185, New York 112, and New Hampshire 65, to the square mile. Addison county, when compared with the other counties in the State, will be found to have eleven and six-hundredths, Rutland eight and eighty-five hundredths, Grand Isle seven and four-hundredths, and Bennington six and nineteen-hundredths, to each inhabitant. If territory be regarded, Addison has three hundred and seventy-three, Grand Isle three hundred and thirty-four, Rutland two hundred and eighty-three, Windsor two hundred and sixty-one, Orange two hundred and forty, and Chittenden two hundred and twenty-one, to the square mile. Taking eleven towns most favorable to the keeping of sheep, one half the number in the county, and they will be found to have possessed more than one sheep in each acre of unproved and unimproved lands in those towns, or more than six hundred and forty to the square mile.

This array of figures is no idle speculation.—They represent facts, which show the immense stake the farmers of Addison county possess in this branch of husbandry, no section of the United States, perhaps I might say in the world, being now so exclusively engaged in it. The peculiar and excellent grazing qualities of our soil, combined with other circumstances, would seem to indicate to the farmer that he should still pursue it, as being likely to afford greater net profits, all things considered, than any other. This being the case, it may be well for many sheep masters to pause and inquire, whether that attention is paid to the management and care of their flocks which their own interest demands. I am not about to read you an essay on the management of sheep, my limited experience and observation not fitting me for the task.

Were it a settled question in my own mind, I would attempt a comparative view of the profits of the different races of sheep among us, upon which the public mind is now divided. It is an important matter to the wool-grower. The annual income from the coarse and fine, or I might say, from the gummy and open wool sheep, has for several years been decidedly in favor of the heavy fleeced sheep. This circumstance will doubtless lessen the quantity of fine wool raised. Should this result follow, the law of supply and demand will, in the end, make the raising of each kind equally profitable.

In reference to growing fine wool, I feel it my duty to repeat a remark, recently made to me, by a person whose business peculiarly fitted him to form a correct opinion—That we could not in Addison county compete in raising fine wool. Something in the climate or keep of the sheep would prevent. That the same sheep brought from Dutchess or Washington county New York, to Addison, would deteriorate in the quality of the wool, the fleece becoming coarser;—and that the same results would follow, the taking sheep from Addison county to the mountainous parts of Vermont. If this friend is correct in his position, we shall fail if we attempt to raise the finest article. Upon this point I am sceptical. But as the opinion is held by some, it should not be overlooked by those engaged in growing fine wool.

We see frequent notices of the sales of wool in other places at twenty, and even forty per cent higher than is paid for it in this county. It is a matter of interest to the farmer to inquire why it is so. I believe that Addison county can furnish *some* as good wool as any part of the United States.—The character of her sheep stands as high. For several years past, little discrimination has been made in price between coarse, fine, clean or dirty wool. Buyers have passed through the county, paying nearly the same price for all wool offered.—Much of it has been bought, perhaps at more than its actual value, considering quality and condition, while enough has been purchased at less than its value, to make the average satisfy the employers of the purchasing agents. The tendency of this practice is bad in many points of view; it not only tends to corrupt the morals, but it operates against the interest of both producer and consumer. Wool is an article in which gross deception can be readily practised, with little danger of direct and immediate detection. Sheep may be imperfectly washed, or be suffered to remain too long between washing and shearing, and other means may be practised to lessen the value of the fleece. The result is, the buyer expects an article in bad condition and offers a price accordingly.

This is a wrong, and operates to the injury of the wool-growing interest. It should be corrected. Should I advise the farmers in this behalf, it would be to put their wool in good condition. If they have two qualities, keep them separate, and let each obtain a price according to its intrinsic value, and insist on a remunerating price. This method, in my opinion, would do much towards raising the credit of this article, which for years has been the staple product of our county, to the station it ought to occupy.

In conclusion, I will call your attention, as I sometime since proposed, to the effect which the several branches of agriculture, pursued at different periods by the farmers of Addison county, have had on its population. As a general position, the lands were early held in small parcels. In but few instances did the first settlers commence with more than one of the original allotments, which was usually one hundred acres. More frequently a lot was divided, thus making a home for two families.—While the growing of wheat, which required much labor, continued to be the principal business, the population increased rapidly. From the first census in 1791 to the second in 1800, the increase was ninety-nine per cent. Emigration contributed to this increase. From 1800 to 1810, forty-eight per cent. From about this time the business of many farmers was diverted from raising grain to the raising of stock. The war, the cold season of 1816, and the marvellous tales of the fertile West, had some influence, but to the change in business of the farmers we must look for the principal cause of reducing the increase from 1810 to 1820 to less than two per cent. The census of 1830 showed an increase in the ten preceding years of twenty-three per cent. This increase is mainly to be attributed to the then unsettled state of the industrial pursuits of the country, permitting many to hope that in the end business would take such direction as would enable them to obtain a comfortable subsistence, and afford reasonable chances of wealth, without removing to the West, and severing the ties and attachments which bound them to the land of their birth. During the next period of ten years, the raising of wheat, as I have before remarked, from causes beyond the control of the farmer, had nearly ceased. More than half the breadstuffs used were brought from other States. Wool-growing had become the main pursuit. The census of 1840 shows its effects in a diminished population for this period of six per cent. To those who feel an interest in the prosperity of our county, this fact affords reasonable cause for alarm.

If such a thing were cause for boasting, Addison county might feel a just pride in the many enterprizing, moral and talented men, she has sent abroad to other States, to exercise a healthful influence on the future destinies of our common country.—But in this matter, what is a gain to other communities is a positive loss to us. We have not only lost of the young and vigorous physical power of our people, but they have taken with them much of the wealth amassed by their fathers, leaving the county groaning under a load of debt. Our relative political power and influence is silently departing from us, and unless new industrial pursuits are opened to the young and ambitious, new branches of business established and sustained among us, I see no reason to expect a diminution of this drain of the life blood of our county.

To show the character of this drain, I again refer to the census returns. Of the population of the whole State, under twenty years of age, the males exceed the number of females by five and one-fourth per cent; of those between twenty and forty, the females exceed the males by four and one-fourth per cent; and of those over forty years of age, by one and one-third per cent.; showing the greater proportion of the emigration from the State to be males, in the prime and vigor of manhood.—These facts present grave and interesting questions to the philanthropist, the political economist, and the statesman.

If asked for the remedy, I would say, disseminate correct knowledge in agriculture. Let the owners of the soil be instructed how to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Encourage the establishment of manufactures and the mechanic arts beside the agriculturist. Encourage it, because of its tendency to increase the variety of the productions of our farms, by furnishing a ready and profitable market at our own doors therefor; but above all other reasons it should be urged, as affording honorable employment and scope for the enterprize of the hundreds of our sons who now feel compelled to seek a home abroad.

* Condensed from New York Price Current.

From the National Eagle.

CLAREMONT, N. H., May 9.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Connecticut River Valley, interested in the continuation of the Cheshire Rail Road from Bellows Falls to the mouth of White River, was held in this town on Wednesday last.—The meeting was called to order by Uriel Dean, Esq., when the following permanent organization was made,

HENRY HUBBARD, of Charlestown, President.
Phinehas Handerson, of Keene, Vice Pres.
Geo. Huntington, of Walpole, } Secretaries.
John J. Prentiss, of Claremont, }

Mr. Hubbard, on taking the chair, briefly addressed the Convention in acknowledgement of the honor conferred upon him. In a few words he defined his position in relation to corporations, which was that individual interests should never be invaded by them, and that the laws by which they are regulated should be constructed with special reference to this point. He said he was a friend of rail roads, and with his accustomed eloquence urged upon the people in this section of the State to take hold of this enterprise with that zeal and energy which its importance demanded. He gave a clear and common sense view of the benefits which would result from rail road facilities to every branch of industry in which the enterprising citizens of the fertile valley of the Connecticut are engaged. The route from the Falls to the north line of Charlestown he had examined in company with an engineer, and the result of this partial exploration had exceeded their most sanguine expectations; and so far as the actual survey had proceeded, the practicability of this portion of the route was unquestionable.

Mr. L. P. Walton Jr., of Montpelier, Vt., then addressed the Convention. He referred briefly to the various routes by which the people of his state had contemplated meeting their N. Hampshire friends. The feasibility of the several routes, and the probable amount of freight and travel upon each, and their comparative distances, were distinctly stated. In the selection of these routes he of course had a preference for the one running through the capital of his own State, yet he stated the advantages and disadvantages of all of them with a candor and intelligent clearness which gave evidence of a disposition to place the facts before the convention as they really existed. He appeared to be anxious that immediate action should be taken in relation to the subject. The people of his State were impatient for rail road facilities, and whichever road should first touch the Vermont line would be the successful one. The remarks of Mr. Walton were listened to with considerable interest, as throwing light upon this subject having a bearing upon the income of the road from the productive regions of our sister State.

John W. Tappan, Thomas Leland, P. C. Freeman, and Benjamin Comings were then appointed a committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

Adjourned to afternoon.

Afternoon. J. W. Tappan, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we view the early construction of a railroad from Walpole to White River, as of the utmost importance to the citizens of the western part of New Hampshire and of Vermont; and that, believing in the entire practicability of the scheme, we will use our most strenuous endeavors to effect the speedy accomplishment of so desirable an object.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make application to the legislature, at its next session, for a charter for a railroad to extend from Walpole to Lyman's bridge in Lebanon.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to collect and publish such facts in relation to the proposed route as may be interesting to the public.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to apply for a charter, agreeably to the recommendation contained in the second resolution—Henry Hubbard, George Huntington, J. W. Tappan, Henry Russell, Reuben Davis, Uriel Dean.

Under the third resolution the following gentlemen were appointed—J. J. Prentiss, David H. Sumner, Isaac Hubbard, Timothy Eastman, and Henry Russell.

Pending the first resolution the convention was addressed by several gentlemen.

Mr. Handerson of Keene, gave an interesting history of the Cheshire road from the time the project was first broached to the present—alluded briefly to its probable terminus, a point upon which he was not prepared or authorized to give any definite information. His speech was listened to with deep attention throughout, and it must have had a tendency to remove all doubts, if there existed any, in relation to the feasibility and ultimate success of the project.

After a few remarks from Mr. Huntington of Walpole, Gov. Hubbard addressed the Convention. He advocated the passage of the first resolution in a speech of considerable length, and portrayed in glowing language the immense benefits which must result to that section of the State from the construction of a Railroad from White River to connect with the Cheshire Railroad at Charlestown or Bellows Falls; and expressed his firm belief that this enterprise may be accomplished within two years. He also expressed his entire confidence in the value of the stock in this road, and closed by urging all those present to give their hearty and active co-operation.

Mr. Walker, of Meriden, Mr. Sumner, of Hartland, Mr. St. John, of Walpole, Dr. Richards, Dr. L. Jarvis, Thos. Leland and J. J. Prentiss, of Claremont, addressed the Convention, and we regret to say we have not room this week for a synopsis of their remarks, which were made in the right spirit, and characterized with a determined resolution to spare no efforts to carry out the great and important object for which the Convention was called.—Gov. Hubbard is an excellent presiding officer, and threw a spirit and life into the proceedings of the Convention which rendered them peculiarly interesting and profitable.

For the Watchman and Journal.

THOUGHTS ON SLAVERY.

BY E. DENISON.

No. VII—IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION.

The principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society are professedly embodied in the following articles of their Constitution:

"ART. 2. The objects of this Society are the entire abolition of Slavery in the United States. While it admits that each State in which Slavery exists has, by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition in that State, it shall aim to convince all our fellow-citizens, by arguments addressed to their understanding and consciences, that Slavery is a heinous crime in the sight of God; and that the duty, safety and best interest of all concerned, require its immediate abandonment, without expatriation. The Society will also endeavor, in a Constitutional way, to influence Congress to put an end to the domestic Slave Trade, and to abolish Slavery in all those portions of our common country which come under its control, especially in the District of Columbia; and likewise to prevent the extension of it to any State that may hereafter be admitted to the Union.

"ART. 3. The Society shall aim to elevate the character and condition of the people of color, by encouraging their intellectual, moral and religious improvement, and by removing public prejudice, that thus they may, according to their intellectual and moral worth, share an equality with the whites, of civil and religious privileges; but the Society will never, in any way, countenance the application used in vindicating their rights by resorting to physical force.

"ART. 5. Any person who concurs in the principles of this Constitution, who contributes to the funds of the Society, and is not a slaveholder, may be a member of this Society, and shall be entitled to a vote at its meetings."

That individuals have a constitutional right to organize themselves into an association for the accomplishment of all or any of the objects expressed in the above Constitution, cannot, for an instant, be disputed by any one. No good man will object to the *means* recommended for this purpose, for every friend of truth is ready and willing to listen to arguments addressed to his understanding and conscience. Whatever differences of opinion may arise, in New England, in relation to this subject, will be found to exist respecting the *prudence* and *propriety* of the organization, and *some* of the measures recommended by the founders and leaders of the association.

The Society has inscribed "IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION" upon its banner. It is their sole remedy for the evil of Slavery. Their fundamental principle is, that *all* "slaveholding is a heinous crime in the sight of God." Here lies the foundation of all their errors. If *all* slaveholding be criminals, then *all* slaveholding should be immediately abandoned, for crime can never be successfully justified nor excused. All *voluntary* slaveholding should be immediately abandoned, and for the simple reason that whoever voluntarily deprives a human being of his liberty is guilty of a "heinous crime in the sight of God."

But what is meant by *immediate emancipation?* The Abolitionists have made numerous explanations and definitions, but they have made none, which I have seen, calculated to throw any light upon the subject. To emancipate properly means to set free from servitude or slavery—by the voluntary act of the proprietors to restore from bondage to freedom. Immediate emancipation instantaneously *dispossesses* the master, not only of his right to the *property*, but also to the *time* and *services* of the slave. It would instantly place nearly three millions of ignorant and *heathen* slaves—for such they are often represented by Abolitionists, and we fear with too much truth—completely on a footing of equality with their masters. Until this be done, it is idle to talk about emancipation; for so long as you continue the authority of the master over the slave, although you may have destroyed his right of property, the slave cannot be said to be emancipated and free. Can all this be safely done? Certainly not, unless our Abolitionist friends have grossly misrepresented the degraded condition of the slave. Whenever the slave, however, is properly qualified for the enjoyment of absolute, unlimited freedom, nothing but the grossest injustice can keep him from it a single instant.

A very important inquiry now arises:—Can Congress and the State Legislatures, within those limits where they possess the power of legislation, *immediately* abolish Slavery, in conformity to the constitution and laws, by any means? The law of the land recognizes the slave as property. But this law, we are told, is contrary to the law of God, and therefore void. Be this as it may, Government, after having recognized the master's *right* to the property of his slave, and after having *vested* this right of property in him, cannot, by legislation, take this right of property away from him, without compensation. So long as the government which enacted this law is in force, it can possess no power to divest any one of rights acquired under it. An *individual*, convinced that "slaveholding is a heinous crime in the sight of God," may *immediately* emancipate all his slaves, and the government may *encourage* emancipation in various ways, but it cannot *compel* any of its subjects to part with any legal right of property, without compensation. The Legislature may prohibit all *future* acquisition of property in slaves, but it cannot disturb *vested rights.*—An act, which is legal at the time of its commission, cannot be rendered criminal by subsequent legislation; nor can *rights*, acquired *under* an existing law, ever be rendered *wrongs*. This would be contrary to the *spirit*, if not the *letter* of the Constitutional provison, which prohibits the States from passing any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. Of this opinion are the most eminent jurists in our country.

But to this it may be answered, that all laws, vesting a right of property in slaves, are void, and are neither binding upon the government nor the people. It would be a sufficient replication to this plea, to aver that our judicial tribunals may determine otherwise. Let us, however, admit, for the sake of the argument, that all laws of this description are actually void. It is true true that a law which is void imposes no obligation on the subject to obey it, but *having obeyed it* in good faith, the government can possess no power to punish him therefor, nor to rob him of any property he may have thus acquired. A contrary doctrine is the very essence of despotism. Whenever the government becomes convinced of the sinfulness of Slavery, it can and should do all in its power to remedy the evil, by making the provision that, *hereafter*, no one of its subjects shall acquire a right of property in slaves, and it may also encourage the emancipation of slaves in every proper mode and form. If the government has criminally encouraged and protected the institution of Slavery, it is far from being reduced to the disagreeable necessity of continuing its transgressions. All laws existing upon the subject may be repealed; all impediments in the way of emancipation may be removed from the conscientious slaveholder. All this the government may do, but it can do (no) more. The *people*, in their sovereign capacity, may do much more.—They may demand the total, unconditional abandonment of Slavery, in every form; in other words, they may *revolutionize* the government. But *under* the government, without a revolution, Slavery can be abandoned or abolished in no other mode than has been pointed out. The idea of *immediate, uncompensated emancipation*, never yet entered the brain of a constitutional statesman. Unless accompanied by revolution, no precedent can be found for it in history.

Perhaps, after all, I shall be told by *some* of the modern Abolitionists—certainly I shall so be told by all of them—that the principles above advocated are not at all inconsistent with the Constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society. This Society does not claim for Congress, nor for the Legislatures of the several slaveholding States, the power, by legislation, immediately to abolish Slavery within their respective jurisdictions, but it declares that they shall aim to convince their *fellow-citizens*, by arguments addressed to their understandings and consciences, that slaveholding is a heinous crime in the sight of God. If our fellow-citizens become thus convinced, and if Congress and the several State Legislatures act, as we have admitted they may constitutionally act, then immediate emancipation may be effected, and the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society will become triumphant. In reply, we have only to observe, that when the necessity for the continuance of Slavery no longer exists, when the slave becomes qualified to exercise and enjoy all the rights of a freeman, I know of no good reason for the continuance of Slavery a single instant. The *government* may not be able to compel immediate emancipation, yet every provision contained in our Federal Constitution may be sacredly and carefully observed, and every slave emancipated within our borders.

The inquiry may well be made, in this connection, why has not the slave, long ere this, successfully asserted his claim to freedom? *Men*, fit for freedom, cannot be made slaves with impunity.—Enslave a *freeman*, whose soul feels conscious of his rights; let him know and feel, as an independent freeman must, that his rights are trampled in the dust, and if resistance prove unavailing, he cannot be made to *live* a slave. The thought of being compelled to labor for another, like an ox or a horse, would enter his soul like *iron*, and *liberty* or *death*, in most instances, would be the only alternative. When I am told, and am made to believe, that the poor degraded negro is comparatively happy in his situation; when I reflect how seldom and how faint have been the efforts of the slave for freedom, I am more than convinced that the project of *immediate emancipation* is lettle better than an Utopian idea.

"Hereditary bondmen! know ye not
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?
By their right hand, the conquest must be wrought."

Does the evil of Slavery in the United States justify a *revolution* of government in order to destroy it? The American Anti-Slavery Society has itself answered the question. They recommend no resort to physical force. They loudly and strongly disavow all wish to effect any thing like insurrection or rebellion. We are glad to perceive this indication of *reason*. It looks very much like prudence—a yielding to circumstances; a virtue which our modern Abolitionists are very apt to disavow. It is a principle by which the primitive Christians were actuated in the first ages of the Church; a principle we should be glad to see oftener practised upon by many of our modern reformers and lecturers.

GREAT COPPER BALLOON AT PARIS. A vast deal of interest has been excited in Paris, by the near completion of an immense balloon of copper, which has been so far constructed as to be exhibited to the public. M. Marcy Monge, is the artiste of this great work; and considerable importance is attached by scientific persons to the promised result, viz: the employment of this balloon in the determination of electric and magnetic phenomena. In this case, M. Arago will introduce the matter to the French Institute.

The ballon is entirely composed of sheets of copper, the 200dth part of an inch in thickness; it is about ten yards in diameter, weighs 800 pounds, and will contain 100 pounds of hydrogen gas. M. Marcy Monge states, that by its use he shall be enabled to steer through the air, by a system which he has already developed in a memoir submitted to the French Academy. He maintains that by substituting copper for silk, he shall be able altogether to prevent the escape of the gas, so that the aeronaut may remain in the air for any length of time; and thus be enabled to study the atmospheric currents better than he could do during such ascents as have been made in silk balloons. Again by keeping the copper balloons for a long time in the atmosphere, and connecting it with the earth by a metal wire, M. Marcy Monge expects to conduct the electrical matter from the clouds, and thus prevent the formation of hail, which is so destructive to agriculture.—*Boston Mail.*

How to get a feather bed. In carrying off even the small thing of a feather-bed, Jack Tate, the bold burglar, showed the skill of a high practitioner, for he descended the stairs backward." "Backwards!" said Larry Hogan, "what's that for?"—You'll see by and by," said Goggins. "He descended backwards, when suddenly he heard a door open and a female voice exclaiming: "Where are you going with that bed?" "I'm going up stairs ma'am," said Jack, whose backward position favored the lie; and he began to walk up again. "Come down" said the lady, "we want no beds here, man." "Mr. Sullivan, ma'am, sent me home with it for him," said Jack, still mounting the stairs. "Come down, I tell you," said the lady, in a great rage, "there's no Mr. Sullivan lives here." "I beg your pardon ma'am," said Jack, turning round and marching off with the bed, fair and easy. Well there was a regular shilloo in the house when the thing was found out, and cart ropes could'nt hold the lady for the rage she was in. [*Handy Andy.*

"Please notice—a kick is better than nothing.—Ed."

Such is the indorsement on a dingy seven-by-nine sheet called "*The Rambler*," which has found its way to our table. We were meditating a compliance with the request, in the mode so delicately hinted at, when our cautiousness was suddenly excited by the recollection of the reason once given by a shrewd farmer in the Vermont Legislature for declining to answer the speech of a member who was remarkable for nothing but his frothy and pugnacious impudence and self-conceit. "*Mr. Speaker! I shan't reply to that are speech, for it always wrenches me terribly to kick at nothin'.*" The Rambler must excuse the predominance of our cautiousness over the combative and destructive propensities.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Woman's Love. It is said that the only person who shares the captivity of Santa Anna, in the cold and gloomy prison of Perote, is his young and beautiful wife, who by a thousand little acts of kindness and affection, soothes his sorrows, and renders less irksome the horrors of his prison house. How mysterious is woman's love, and what depths of feeling are hidden in the secret recesses of her affection. The troops of parasites, who fattened upon his bounty, and were loud in their *vivas* to his honor in the noon-tide of his power, have forgotten their benefactor in the night of adversity, and cry "death to the tyrant!" But his affectionate wife clings more closely to his bosom, the more the darkness gathers about him; and by her presence and her smiles, lightens up the gloom of his dreary abode. "Honor to woman!"—*Cincinnatti Atlas.*

For sore Eyes. When the disease is slight, simple rose water, or about 8 grains of white vitriol, dissolved in a gill of spring water. If more severe, bleed and blister, with cooling regimen.

A gentleman was lately inquiring for a young lady of his acquaintance. "She is dead!" gravely replied the person whom he addressed, his inquiries. "Bless my soul! I never heard it—what was her disease?" "Vanity," replied the other; "she burried herself alive in the arms of an old fellow of seventy, with a fortune, in order to have the glorious satisfaction of a gilded tomb."

Dear Indulgence of Fancy. A correspondent of a New Haven paper, writing from New York—that "Paris of America," gives the following evidence of the expensive tastes that exist in that busy metropolis:

In the bookstores of this city an unprecedented number of splendid annuals are to be found, some of them as high as $30. This for a mere fancy book, is no mean sum. I saw fans in a fancy shop, valued at $9, but Bonfanti has them as high as $80 or $100. They are beautifully ornamented with precious stones and oblong mirrors of the size of a dollar, and sometimes in addition, a minute gold pencil and ivory tablets on the side of the handle. Muffs, in their season, are sold as high as $150 in Maiden Lane; pocket handkerchiefs hang in Broadway windows, at $50 or $75; a flute of tortoise shell, for $120; while Black, Tompkins & Ball, successors to Marquand & Co., Jewellers on Broadway, the day before New Year's retailed behind their counter fancy goods in their line to the amount of five thousand and ninety dollars!

The Mormons. The Warsaw Signal of April 16th says: Mr. Madison, a printer and a gentleman, was last week assaulted and driven from Nauvoo, by a band of ruffians, with knives in their hands. Their mode of proceeding was to whistle, hoot, threaten and dog him wherever he went.

Master Foster, a lad, whose only crime is that he is the brother of Dr Foster, was last week taken by force from the residence of C Ivens, by a band of villains, and escorted from the city, they kicking and cuffing him occasionally, for amusement, in addition to their usual insulting and menacing proceedings.

Mr. Wm. Marks visited Nauvoo, from Fort Madison, on business, having a large amount of property in the city. He was called on *instanter* by a mob, and threatened that if he did not leave by night, he should be tarred and feathered.

Last week, Dr. Charles, whose character and respectability will be vouched for by many citizens of Quincy, was ordered to leave Nauvoo, and grossly abused for not leaving.

***Millerism.*—The proceedings of the professors of this belief have been such, that the officers of this and some other towns in the vicinity have felt it their duty to put a stop to them.**

Mr. George W. Brown, of Orrington, who has been for some weeks in this town and vicinity, was arrested on Tuesday by our selectmen, examined before Mr. Barton, and sentenced to the county jail for twenty days.

On Wednesday one of the leaders, well known as Joe Turner, another named Harmon, with one or two others, were arrested at the house of Mr. Megquier, in Poland, by the selectmen of that town, as was reported.—*Norway (Me.) Advertiser.*

Increased Speed on England Railroads.—A late London paper announces that trains will shortly be started to accomplish the distance between Liverpool and London, 204 miles, in six hours, being at the rate of 34 miles an hour. The Great Western already makes the distance between London and Bristol, 118 miles, in four hours. The Brighton also runs at an accelerated pace; and in a short time the London and Birmingham cars will travel between those cities in three hours.

It is proposed also to reduce the rates of fare at the time when the proposed acceleration of speed commences.

More Lynching in New Hampshire.—Dr. Thomas Brown, of Manchester, who had taken passage in an extra coach from Amherst to the former town, was ejected by the driver, at the instance of a couple of *outside* passengers, all on account of the doctor's zest in the cause of total abstinence from ardent spirits. Several men, inside the coach, never lifted their voices against his removal. "Had we been one of the passengers," says the American, "we should not only have raised our voice in his behalf, but if that did no good, we should have *ejected* [illegible] *the stage, and accompanied him home on foot.*"—*Boston Post.*

Chicago. This city contains 10,864 inhabitants, according to a census taken in December. During the last year, there were erected 871 buildings of all sizes. The foreign population of the city is as follows: 1056 Germans, 972 Irish, 531 Norwegians, and 683 natives of other countries. There are 300 dealers in merchandise of different descriptions; nearly one half of whom sell at wholesale and retail. The different professions seem to be as well stocked as the mercantile community. There are 48 lawyers, 28 physicians, and 17 clergymen.

The happy Girl. Ay, she is a happy girl—we know it by her fresh looks and buoyant spirits.—Day in and day out she has something to do, and she takes hold of work as if she did not fear to soil her hands or dirty her apron. Such girls we love and respect, wherever we find them—in a palace or a hovel. Always pleasant and always kind, they never turn up their noses before your face or slander you behind your back. They have more good sense and better employment. What are flirts, and bustle-bound girls in comparison with these? Good for nothing but to look at: and that is rather disgusting. Give us the industrious and happy girl, and we care not who worships fashionable and idle simpletons.

"Oh! what shall we do if there should be a war?" said a daughter. "Do!" said the old lady, with her venerable eyes sparkling with the light of other days—"go as I did the last time the red coats came over here. Make course shirts and pantaloons for your sweetheart, you jade!"

A Precious Scoundrel.—The Madrid journals announce the arrest of a famous brigand, named Jose Sastre, who is charged with having committed one hundred and seventeen murders.

A rare instance of *filial affection* occurred at a Newcastle (Eng.) Regetta. A man and his two sons in a boat was run foul of, and the boat being in danger of sinking, the boys threw their father overboard to lighten her, as they knew he was a good swimmer, and the father himself thought it a great act of presence of mind in his sons!

German Emigration. A printed circular, dated October, 1844, shows that the number of individuals who, on the average of the few last years, annually migrate from Germany (chiefly to the United States) is about 30,000